

## LOS

There is *lordship* of the fee, wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about the line of his own possessions.

Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide. *Fairfax.*

2. Seignior; domain.  
How can those grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them?

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know  
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke.  
I assure your *lordship*,  
The extreme honour of it almost turn'd me  
To air, when first I heard it. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living. *Dry.*

4. Titular compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE. *n. f.* [from *lepan*, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction.

And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood  
Bids me not journey with these armed men.  
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war.  
Calm region once,  
And full of peace; now tost, and turbulent!  
For understanding rul'd not; and the will  
Heard not her *lore*! but in subjection now  
To sensual appetite. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

The subtle fiend his *lore*  
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth. *Milt.*

Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more  
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

LORE. [*leapan*, Saxon.] Loft; destroyed.

LOREL. *n. f.* [from *leapan*, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel. Obsolete.

Siker thou speak'st like a lewd *lorell*  
Of heaven to decem to:  
How be I am but rude and borrell,  
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over.  
Nature hath *loricated*, or plaited over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. *n. f.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridlecutter.

LO'RIOT. *n. f.* A kind of bird.

LO'RN. pret. pass. of *lorian*, Saxon.] Forfaken; lost.

Who after that he had fair *Una lorn*,  
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* [*leapan*, Saxon.]

1. To forfeit by unlucky contest; the contrary to win.  
The lightest couriers ran;  
They rush'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day. *Dryden.*

2. To be deprived of.  
He *lost* his right hand with a shot, and, instead thereof,  
ever after used a hand of iron. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal strife  
The youth, without a wound, could *lose* his life. *Dryden.*

3. To suffer deprivation of.  
The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority;  
but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof. *Ecclesi. x. 21.*

If salt have *lost* his favour, wherewith shall it be salted?  
*Matt. v. 13.*

4. To possess no longer; contrary to keep.  
They have *lost* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth shall equal hopes of glory give;  
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,  
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *lost.* *Dryden.*

We should never quite *lose* sight of the country, though we are sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it.

5. To have any thing gone so as that it cannot be found, or had again.  
But if to honour *lost* 'tis still decreed  
For you my bowl shall flow, my flocks shall bleed;  
Judge and assert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyssey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *lost* to all shame,  
they have no reason to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

6. To bewilder.  
I will go *lose* myself,  
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and consulted variety to distract and *lose* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the ideas and repetitions of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself. *Locke.*

7. To deprive of.  
How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion. *Temple.*

## LOT

8. To kill; to destroy.  
9. To throw away; to employ ineffectually.

He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

10. To miss; to part with, so as not to recover.  
These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

To LOSE. *v. n.*

1. Not to win.  
We'll hear poor rogues  
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too.  
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakespeare.*

2. To decline; to fail.  
Wisdom in discourse with her  
*Losses* discount'nanc'd, and like folly shews. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE. *adj.* [from *lose*.] Subject to privation.  
Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loseable* by them. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *n. f.* [from *lozan*, to perish.] A scoundrel; a forry worthless fellow. A word now obsolete.

Such *lofels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

A *lofel* wand'ring by the way,  
One that to bounty never cast his mind,  
Ne thought of honour ever did assay  
His bair breast. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And *lofels* lifted high, where I did look,  
I mean to turn the next leaf of the book. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Be not with work of *lofels* wit defamed,  
Ne let such verses poetry be named. *Hubbard's Tale.*

By Cambridge a towne I do know,  
Whose *lofels* by *lofels* doth shew  
More here then is needful to tell. *Tusser's Husbandry.*

A grofs hag!  
And, *lofel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,  
That wilt not stay her tongue. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

LO'SER. *n. f.* [from *lose*.] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his possession or hope; the contrary to winner or gainer.

With the *losers* let it sympathize,  
For nothing can seem foul to those that win. *Shakespeare.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of their time. *Taylor's holy Living.*

*Losers* and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak. *South's Sermons.*

It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it. *Temple.*

A bull with gilded horns,  
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,  
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief. *Dryden.*

LOSS. *n. f.* [from *lose*.]

1. Forfeiture; the contrary to gain.  
The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker, b. v.*

An evil natured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss*. *Ecclesi.*

The statement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss*. *Locke.*

2. Miss.  
If he were dead, what would betide of me?  
—No other harm but *loss* of such a lord. *Shakespeare.*

—The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms.

3. Deprivation.  
Her fellow ships from far her *loss* describ'd;  
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside. *Dryden.*

4. Destruction.  
There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

5. Fault; puzzle.  
Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are at a *loss* to comprehend. *South's Sermons.*

Reason is always striving, and always at a *loss*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may sometimes be at a *loss* which side to close with. *Baker's Refl. on Learning.*

6. Useless application.  
It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse. *Addison.*

LOST. *participial adj.* [from *lose*.] No longer perceptible.  
In seventeen days appear'd your pleasing coat,  
And woody mountains, half in vapours *lost.* *Pope's Odyssey.*

LOU. *n. f.* [*lilant*, Gothic; *plor*, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.]

1. Fortune; state assigned.  
Kala at length concluded my ling'ring *lot*;  
Disdain me not, although I be not fair, *Who*

## LOV

Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,  
Doth beauty keep which never fun can burn,  
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney, b. i.*

Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we *lose* what we have already. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try  
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. A die, or any thing used in determining chances.  
Aaron shall cast *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scape-goat. *Lev. xvi. 8.*

Their talks in equal portions the divides,  
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast *lots*, to shew, that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.

3. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify a lucky or wished chance.  
If you have heard your general talk of Rome,  
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks.

4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by *lot*: as, what *lot* of silks had you at the sale?

5. Proportion of taxes: as, to pay *lot* and *lot*.  
Such *tree* or *nettle tree*. *n. f.* [Celtic.] See LOTOS.

The leaves of the *lot* tree are like those of the nettle; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, containing many short stamina in the bosom: the fruit, which is a roundish berry, grows single in the bosom of its leaves.

The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use. *Miller.*

LOTOS. *n. f.* [Latin.] See LOTUS.

The trees around them all their food produce,  
*Lotos*, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyssey.*

LO'TION. *n. f.* [*latio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.]

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with; from *lavo*, to wash.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two potions of hellebore macerated in two cytolæ of water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

LO'TTERY. *n. f.* [*latterie*, Fr. from *lot*.] A game of chance; a fortilege; distribution of prizes by chance; a play in which *lots* are drawn for prizes.

Let high-sighted tyranny range on,  
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakespeare's Julius Cesar.*

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Every warrior may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a kind of *lottery* for their work. *South's Sermons.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy  
Does man, her slave, oppress,  
Still various and unconstant still,  
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,  
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

LO'VAGE. *n. f.* [*lovgium*, Latin.]

The *loves* of the *lovgage* leaves are cut about their borders like those of parsley; the flower consists, for the most part, of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose; each of these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrowed seeds, which on one side have a leafy border. This plant is often used in medicine. *Miller.*

LOUD. *adj.*

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.  
Contenting on the Lesbian shore,  
His prouds Philomelides confest'd,  
And loud acclaiming Greeks the victor blest'd. *Pope.*

The numbers soft and clear,  
Gently steal upon the ear;  
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* rise,  
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

2. Clamorous; turbulent.  
She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house. *Prov. vii. 11.*

LO'UDLY. *adv.* [from *loud*.]

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.  
The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,  
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously.  
I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *n. f.* Noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or fierceness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have fallen out into complaint or *loudness*. *South's Sermons.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [*lupan*, Saxon.]

1. To regard with passionate affection, as that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*;  
—It is to be made all of sighs and tears;  
It is to be made all of faith and service;  
It is to be all made of fantasy,  
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;  
All adoration, duty, and obedience;  
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience;  
All purity, all trial, all observance. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

I could not *love* I'm sure  
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addison's Spectator, N. 170.*

2. To regard with the affection of a friend.  
None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew;  
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,  
And much above myself I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

3. To regard with parental tenderness.  
He that loveth me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him. *John xiv. 21.*

4. To be pleased with.  
Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmon and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 703.*

Wit, eloquence, and poetry  
Arts which I *lov'd*. *Cowley.*

He *lov'd* my worthless rhimes. *Cowley.*

5. To regard with reverent unwillingness to offend.  
Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut. vi. 5.*

LOVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The passion between the sexes.  
Hearken to the birds *love*-learned song,  
The dewie leaves among! *Spenser's Epithalam.*

While idly I stood looking on,  
I found th' effect of *love* in idleness. *Shakespeare.*

My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;  
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse. *Shakespeare.*

What! have I 'scaped *love* letters in the holiday-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,  
That lik'd, but had a rougher task in hand  
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shakespeare.*

What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that;  
*Love*-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn. *Milton.*

*Love* quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,  
Not wedlock treachery, endangering life. *Milton's Agon.*

A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y' are in my pow'r by making *love*. *Dryden.*

Let mutual joys our mutual trust combine,  
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*

Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,  
And these *love*-darting eyes must roll no more. *Pope.*

2. Kindness; good-will; friendship.  
Death grin on me, and I will think thou smil'st,  
And kiss me as thy wife; misery's *love*,  
O come to me! *Shakespeare's King John.*

What *love*, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?  
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;  
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakespeare.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Dan. i. 9.*

The one preach Christ of contention, but the other of *love*. *Phil. i. 17.*

By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *Rom. xiii. 35.*

Unwearied have we spent the nights,  
Till the Ledeon stars, so fam'd for *love*,  
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship.  
Demetrius  
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,  
And won her soul. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.*

If you will marry make your *loves* to me,  
My lady is bespoken. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

I to your assistance do make *love*,  
Marking the business from the common eye. *Shakespeare.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. Tenderness; parental care.  
No religion that ever was so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country.

6. Object beloved.  
Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenser.*

If that the world and love were young,  
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;  
These pretty pleasures might me move,  
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Shakespeare.*